

On or about November 16, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 394 pint bottles of tincture of opium camphorated at Perry Point, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 23, 1934, by B. R. Elk & Co., Inc., from Garfield, N. J., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Tincture Opium Camphorated (Paregoric) U. S. P. X. * * * Opium 0.4%."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in the said pharmacopoeia, and its own standard was not stated on the label.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Tincture Opium Camphorated (Paregoric) U. S. P. X. * * * 0.4%", was false and misleading.

On January 8, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24109. Misbranding of Terraline Plain and Terraline Creosote. U. S. v. 52 Bottles of Terraline Plain and 32 Bottles of Terraline Creosote. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 34420, 34421. Sample nos. 13469-B, 13470-B.)

This case involved a product, known as Terraline Plain, which consisted essentially of a partially purified fluorescent petroleum oil; and a product, known as Terraline Creosote, which consisted of a partially purified fluorescent petroleum oil with creosote. The articles were misbranded because of unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims in the labeling, and because they were labeled to convey the impression that the former consisted entirely, and the latter principally, of thoroughly purified liquid petrolatum.

On November 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 52 bottles of Terraline Plain and 32 bottles of Terraline Creosote at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 29, 1933, by the Kells Co., from Newburgh, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The articles were labeled in part: "Terraline * * * The Hillside Chemical Company Newburgh, N. Y., U. S. A."

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the labels, "Petroleum Purificatum", was false and misleading, since they did not consist of purified liquid petrolatum. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing on the labels were statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the articles and were false and fraudulent: ("Terraline Plain") "Terraline Plain is prescribed for * * * autointoxication, with excellent results. Terraline Plain is a desirable vehicle for medicaments in the treatment of bronchial and pulmonary affections"; ("Terraline Creosote") "Terraline is an excellent base for the treatment of pulmonary disorders with creosote—bronchial catarrh * * * and cough—a * * * healing influence on the bronchial mucus membrane."

On December 22, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the products be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24110. Adulteration and misbranding of Watkins Veterinary Balm. U. S. v. 178 Cans of Watkins Veterinary Balm. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34438. Sample no. 1543-B.)

This case involved a drug preparation, the labels of which contained unwarranted curative, therapeutic, antiseptic, and germicidal claims.

On November 30, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 178 cans of Watkins Veterinary Balm at Oakland, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 10, 1934, by the J. R. Watkins Co., from Winona, Minn., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of petrolatum containing a small amount of methyl salicylate and sodium chloride. Bacteriological tests showed that the article was not an antiseptic or a germicide.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, "Germicidal Salve * * * Antiseptic dressing."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements on the label were false and misleading: "Germicidal Salve * * * It contains a powerful antiseptic which is more highly effective in killing than carbolic acid (phenol) * * * an antiseptic dressing."

Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements on the label were statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article and were false and fraudulent: "Inflammation, and congestion of the udders of cows, sows and ewes. * * * for the relief of certain simple disorders peculiar to the udders of cows, sows and ewes, such as hardness, inflammation and congestion. * * * It is helpful in preventing and checking Cow Pox * * * It is valuable for open cuts, galls and sore shoulders in horses. * * * for * * * sores * * * For Cow Pox: Apply to teats before milking. Repeat until healed. * * * In extreme cases * * * Apply Veterinary Balm over affected parts * * * Repeat several times daily according to the seriousness of the trouble. * * * Sores * * * In serious cases * * * Repeat several times daily according to the seriousness of the trouble."

On January 30, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24111. Adulteration and misbranding of chloroform. U. S. v. 258 Bottles, et al., of Chloroform. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. (F. & D. no. 34450. Sample nos. 21107-B, 21122-B, 21124-B, 21126-B, 21127-B.)

This case involved quantities of chloroform which failed to conform to the pharmacopoeial tests for substances decomposable by sulphuric acid.

On December 4, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two hundred and fifty-eight 1-pound bottles, nine 4-ounce bottles, and three 25-pound tins of chloroform at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in bulk on or about December 30, 1933, by McKesson & Robbins, Inc., from Bridgeport, Conn., and subsequently transferred to bottles and tin containers and labeled by the consignee, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Chloroform * * * U. S. P."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in the said pharmacopoeia, and its own standard was not stated on the label.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Chloroform * * * U. S. P.", was false and misleading.

On December 31, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24112. Misbranding of Rosenberg's Improved Great Century Oil. U. S. v. 53 Bottles of Rosenberg's Improved Great Century Oil. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34468. Sample no. 4554-B.)

This case involved a drug preparation which was misbranded because of unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims in the labeling.

On December 4, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 53 bottles of Rosenberg's Improved Great Century Oil at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 23, 1934, by the Great Century Medicine Co., from Lititz, Pa., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of methyl salicylate, hydrocarbons similar to gasoline, and a red-coloring material.